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10/520,399	01/05/2005	Ku-Bong Min	2080-3296PCT	5167
35884 7590 04/03/2009 LEE, HONG, DEGERMAN, KANG & WAIMEY 660 S. FIGUEROA STREET Suite 2300 LOS ANGELES, CA 90017				
EXAMINER HENRY, MARIEGEORGES A				
ART UNIT 2455		PAPER NUMBER		
NOTIFICATION DATE 04/03/2009		DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC		

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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# Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/520,399

**Applicant(s)**

MIN ET AL.

**Examiner**

MARIE GEORGES HENRY

**Art Unit**

2455

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 January 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SG/US)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1/05/2005
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This is in response to the application filed on 01/05/ 2005. Claims 1-28 are pending. Claims 1-28 are related to a remote control method of home network and system thereof.

2. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

### **Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102**

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

*(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21 (2) of such treaty in the English language.*

4. Claims 1-3, 6, 8-11, 16, 19, and 21- 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by **Nagaoka et al. (US 2002/0180579 A1)**.

*Nagaoka discloses the invention as claimed including a remote control method of home network and system thereof (see abstract).*

Regarding claim 1, Nagaoka discloses a remote control method of a home network comprising:

setting a CP (Control Point) controlling devices connected to a home network system at a home agent in the home network system and at a remote CP of a remote terminal respectively (Nagaoka, [0201], [0093], a

system control unit in a home network links terminal 1 to a remote terminal connected by relay via UpnP which has a communication standard for home server); and

connecting the CP set at the home agent and the CP set at the remote CP through a specific channel (Nagaoka, [0090], a home network is using a security system to communicate).

Regarding claim 2, Nagaoka discloses the method of claim 1, in addition Nagaoka discloses the method wherein the home network system is based on a UPnP (Universal Plug and Play) (Nagaoka, [0093], UpnP is disclosed as a communication standard).

Regarding claim 3, Nagaoka discloses the method of claim 1, in addition Nagaoka discloses the method wherein the remote CP of the remote terminal controls devices through the home agent communicating with the devices connected to the home network system (Nagaoka, [0083], fig.1, a user is using a remote control to control a device through UPnP in a home network ).

Regarding claim 6, Nagaoka discloses the method of claim 5, in addition Nagaoka discloses the method wherein the WAP gateway function is separated from the home agent (Nagaoka, [0089], the mobile network has service control and an exchange station system).

Regarding claim 8, Nagaoka discloses a remote control system of a home network comprising:

a home network (Nagaoka, [0150], a home network is disclosed);

a home agent communicating with devices connected to the home network and having a function of a CP used at the home network (Nagaoka, [0201], [0093], a system control unit in a home network links terminal 1 to a remote terminal connected by relay via UpnP which a communication standard for home server); and

a remote CP set at a remote terminal and having a function of the CP (Nagaoka, [0083], fig.1, a user is using a remote control to access a device in a home network ),

wherein the CP of the home agent and the CP of the remote CP are connected through a specific channel (Nagaoka, [0090], a home network is using a security system to communicate).

Regarding claim 9, Nagaoka discloses the system of claim 8, in addition Nagaoka discloses the system wherein the home network is based on a UPnP (Universal Plug and Play) (Nagaoka, [0093], UpnP is disclosed as a communication standard).

Regarding claim 10, Nagaoka discloses the system of claim 8, in addition Nagaoka discloses the system further comprising a user interface unit set at the remote terminal and providing an interface to a user (Nagaoka, [0152], an input terminal is used to presetting program recording ) .

Regarding claim 16, Nagaoka discloses a system for remotely controlling devices connected to a home network comprising:

a UPnP (Universal Plug and Play)-based home network (Nagaoka, [0093], UpnP is disclosed as a communication standard for a home network);

a home agent communicating with devices in the home network and having a function of a UPnP CP (Control Point) used at the UPnP based home network (Nagaoka, [0201], [0093], a system control unit in a home network links terminal 1 to a remote terminal connected by relay via UpnP which a communication standard for home server);

a remote CP set at the remote terminal and having a function of a UPnP CP (Nagaoka, [0093], UpnP is disclosed as a communication standard); and

a user interface unit set at the remote terminal and providing an interface to a user (Nagaoka, [0083], fig.1, a user is using a remote control to control a device in a home network ), wherein,

the UPnP CP of the home agent and the UPnP CP of the remote CP are connected through a specific channel (Nagaoka, [0083], fig.1, a user is using a remote control to control a device through UPnP in a home network ).

Regarding claim 19, Nagaoka discloses the system of claim 18, in addition Nagaoka discloses the system the WAP gateway function is separated from the home agent (Nagaoka, [0152], fig. 11 a wireless gateway server disclosed is not part of home network).

Regarding claim 21, Nagaoka discloses in a home network system performing a remote control by using a local CP, the local CP of the home network monitors whether a remote CP is enabled (Nagaoka, [0201], [0093], a system control unit in a home network links terminal 1 to a remote terminal connected by relay via UpnP which a communication standard for home server), and

determines whether to transfer an authority for controlling UPnP devices on the basis of the monitoring result (Nagaoka, [0161], the system control unit verifies whether the authentication result has been transmitted from authentication server, and



the verification is repeated).

Regarding claim 22, Nagaoka discloses the local CP of claim 21, in addition Nagaoka discloses the system further comprising a step of obtaining state information from the remote CP (Nagaoka, [0201], [0093], a system control unit in a home network links terminal 1 to a remote terminal connected by relay via UpnP which a communication standard for home server).

Regarding claim 23, Nagaoka discloses the local CP of claim 22, in addition Nagaoka discloses the system further comprising a step of determining a range of an authority transfer on the basis of the received state information from the remote CP (Nagaoka, [0156], data model is transmitted after verification of similarity of model in RAM and model in database ).

Regarding claim 24, Nagaoka discloses in a home network system performing a remote control by using a local CP, the local CP discovers devices connected in a local home network (Nagaoka, [0083], fig.1, a remote control is used to control a device in a home network),

stores information of the discovered devices, monitors whether a remote CP is connected to the local home network (Nagaoka, [0018], a system describes network home devices and gives updates about their status), and

transmits the stored information to the remote CP on the basis of the monitoring result (Nagaoka, [0156], data model is transmitted after verification of similarity of model in RAM and model in database).

Regarding claim 25, Nagaoka discloses in a home network system performing a remote control by using a remote CP (Nagaoka, [0083], fig.1, a user is using a remote control to control a device through UPnP in a home network),

the remote CP checks whether the remote CP can be connected to a local home network (Nagaoka, [0165], the system control unit verifies whether the authentication result is a notification of authentication server),

connects itself to the home network on the basis of the check result, and transmits its state information when it is connected to the home network (Nagaoka, [0201], [0093], a system control unit in a home network links terminal 1 to a remote terminal connected by relay via UpnP which a communication standard for home server).

Regarding claim 26, Nagaoka discloses in a home network system performing a remote control by using a remote CP, the remote CP receives device information from a local CP and controls a device connected to the home network system on the basis of the received information (Nagaoka, [0201], [0093], a system control unit in a home

network links terminal 1 to a remote terminal connected by relay via UpnP which a communication standard for home server).

Regarding claim 27, Nagaoka discloses the remote CP of claim 26, in addition Nagaoka discloses the method wherein the remote CP directly controls the device (Nagaoka, [0083], fig.1, a remote control is controlling a device in a home network).

Regarding claim 28, Nagaoka discloses the remote CP of claim 26, wherein the remote CP controls the device through the local CP (Nagaoka, [0083], fig.1, a user is using a remote control to perform control of home-located electronic device in a home network).

### **Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103**

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

*(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.*

*Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.*

5. Claims 4-5, 12-14, and 17-18, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Nagaoka** in view of **Noda** et al. (hereinafter "Noda") (**US 2004/0030793 A1**).

Regarding claim 4, Nagaoka discloses the method of claim 2, wherein, when the remote terminal has stacks of TCP/IP and UPnP (Nagaoka, [0087], [0093], TCP/IP and UPnP are disclosed).

Although Nagaoka discloses a UPnP transmission method, he does not disclose the home agent performs a function of a SSDP (Simple Service Discovery Protocol) and a GENA (Generic Event Notification Architecture) using an IP multicast, and the remote terminal performs functions of a series of a SOAP, a GENA and a user interface which include a UPnP API (Application Program Interface) function.

Noda discloses the home agent performs a function of a SSDP (Simple Service Discovery Protocol) and a GENA (Generic Event Notification Architecture) using an IP multicast (Noda, [0049], a device multicasts a message notifying a device by using SSDP protocol), and

the remote terminal performs functions of a series of a SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol) (Noda, [0059], a transport protocol called as Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) is used), a GENA and a user interface which include a UPnP

API (Application Program Interface) function (Noda, [0060], in Eventing, a transport protocol called as General Event Notice Architecture is used).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Noda SOAP feature into Nagaoka method in order to create a transmission method with a SOAP feature in order in order to able one machine to control another one(Noda, [0004]).

Regarding claim 5, Nagaoka discloses the method of claim 2, wherein, when the remote terminal has a WAP (Wireless Application Protocol) stack (Nagaoka, [0089], a mobile communication network is communication with the home network system).

Although Nagaoka discloses a UPnP transmission method, he does not disclose the home agent performs a function of a SSDP and a GENA using an IP multicast and a WAP gateway function, and the remote terminal performs UPnP API, GENA\* and SOAP\* functions.

Noda discloses the home agent performs a function of a SSDP and a GENA using an IP multicast and a WAP gateway function (Noda, [0049], a device multicasts a message notifying a device using SSDP protocol), and the remote terminal performs UPnP API (Nagaoka, [0093], a security system using UPnP feature is

disclosed), GENA\* and SOAP\* functions (Noda, [0059], [0060], GENA and SOAP are described being used).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Noda SOAP feature into Nagaoka method in order to create a transmission method with a SOAP feature in order in order to able one machine to control another one (Noda, [0004]).

Regarding claim 11, Nagaoka discloses the system of claim 8.

Although Nagaoka discloses a transmission system having a mobile feature supported by a UPnP protocol, he does not disclose wherein the home agent includes a UPnP protocol processor for an IP multicast.

Noda discloses the system wherein the home agent includes a UPnP protocol processor for an IP multicast (Noda, [0048], [0049], a device having auto IP multicasts a message).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Noda SOAP feature into Nagaoka method in order to create a transmission method with a SOAP feature in order in order

to able one machine to control another one (Noda, [0004]).

Regarding claim 12, Nagaoka discloses the system of claim 8, wherein, when the remote terminal has stacks of TCP/IP and HTTP (Nagaoka, [0087], [0186], TCP/IP and HTTP are disclosed),

which include a UPnP API (Application Program Interface) function (Nagaoka, [0093], [0085], UPnP system supporting a portable telephone with a PDA is disclosed as a communication standard), and the user interface (Nagaoka, [0093], [0085], UPnP system supporting a portable telephone with a PDA is disclosed as a communication standard).

Although Nagaoka discloses a transmission system having a mobile feature supported by a UPnP protocol, having GENA, he does not disclose the home agent performs a function of a SSDP (Simple Service Discovery Protocol) and a GENA (Generic Event Notification Architecture) using an IP multicast, and the remote terminal performs functions of a series of the SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol).

Noda discloses the home agent performs a function of a SSDP (Simple Service Discovery Protocol) and a GENA (Generic Event Notification Architecture) using an IP multicast (Noda, [0049], a device multicasts a message notifying a device using SSDP protocol).

the remote terminal performs functions of a series of the SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol) (Noda, [0059], a transport protocol called as Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) is used),

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Noda SOAP feature into Nagaoka method in order to create a transmission method with a SOAP feature in order in order to able one machine to control another one(Noda, [0004]).

Regarding claim 13, Nagaoka discloses the system of claim 8,

wherein, when the remote terminal has a WAP (Wireless Application Protocol) stack (Nagaoka, [0089], a mobile communication network is communication with the home network system),

the remote terminal performs UPnP API (Nagaoka, [0093],[0085], UPnP system supporting a portable telephone with a PDA is disclosed as a communication standard).

Although Nagaoka discloses a transmission system having a mobile feature supported by a UPnP protocol, having GENA and SOAP, he does not disclose the home agent performs a function of a SSDP and a GENA using an IP multicast and a



WAP gateway function, and GENA\* and SOAP\* functions wherein the SOAP\* and the GENA\* are a SOAP and a GENA included in the WAP stack.

Noda discloses the home agent performs a function of a SSDP and a GENA using an IP multicast and a WAP gateway function (Noda, [0049], a device multicasts a message notifying a device using SSDP protocol), and GENA\* and SOAP\* functions wherein the SOAP\* and the GENA\* are a SOAP (Noda, [0059], [0060], GENA and SOAP are described being used).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Noda SOAP feature into Nagaoka method in order to create a transmission method with a SOAP feature in order in order to able one machine to control another one (Noda, [0004]).

Regarding claim 14, Nagaoka and Noda disclose the system of claim 13,

wherein the WAP gateway function is separated from the home agent so as to exist at an external network (Nagaoka, [0089], the mobile network has service control and an exchange station system).

Regarding claim 17, Nagaoka discloses the system of claim 16, wherein, when the remote terminal has stacks of TCP/IP and HTTP (Nagaoka, [0087], [0186], TCP/IP and HTTP are disclosed),

Although Nagaoka discloses a UPnP transmission method, he does not disclose the home agent performs a function of a SSDP (Simple Service Discovery Protocol) and a GENA (Generic Event Notification Architecture) using an IP multicast, and the remote terminal performs functions of a series of the SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol), the GENA and the user interface including a UPnP API (Application Program Interface) function.

Noda discloses the home agent performs a function of a SSDP (Simple Service Discovery Protocol) and a GENA (Generic Event Notification Architecture) using an IP multicast (Noda, [0049], a device multicasts a message notifying a device using SSDP protocol), and

the remote terminal performs functions of a series of the SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol), the GENA and the user interface including a UPnP API (Application Program Interface) function (Noda, [0059], [0052], a transport protocol called as Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) is used; a device having a URL for accessing information is disclosed).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Noda SOAP feature into Nagaoka method in order to create a transmission method with a SOAP feature in order in order to able one machine to control another one (Noda, [0004]).

Regarding claim 18, Nagaoka discloses the system of claim 16, wherein, when the remote terminal has a WAP (Wireless Application Protocol) stack (Nagaoka, [0089], a mobile communication network is communication with the home network system).

Although Nagaoka discloses a transmission system having a mobile feature supported by a UPnP protocol, having GENA and SOAP, he does not disclose the home agent performs a function of a SSDP and a GENA using an IP multicast and a WAP gateway function, and the remote GENA\* and SOAP\* functions, wherein the SOAP\* and the GENA\* are a SOAP and a GENA included in the WAP stack.

Noda discloses the home agent performs a function of a SSDP and a GENA using an IP multicast and a WAP gateway function, and the remote terminal performs UPnP API (Noda, [0049], device multicasts a message notifying another devices using SSDP protocol), GENA\* and SOAP\* functions, wherein the SOAP\* and the GENA\* are a SOAP (Noda, [0059], [0060], GENA and SOAP are described being used).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Noda SOAP feature into Nagaoka method in order to create a transmission method with a SOAP feature in order in order to able one machine to control another one (Noda, [0004]).

6. Claims 7, 15, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Nagaoka**, in view of **Noda**, and further in view of **Munarritz** et al. (hereinafter "Munarritz") (**US 2002/0156871 A1**).

Regarding claim 7, Nagaoka discloses the method of claim 5.

Although Nagaoka and Noda disclose a transmission system having SOAP feature communicate remotely with a mobile device, they do not disclose the method wherein the WAP gateway function converts a SOAP\* and a GENA\* messages defined in WML (Wireless Markup Language) version into a SOAP and a GENA messages in an existing XML (Extensible Markup Language) (Noda, [0059], the representation language of the protocol SOAP, XML is used), and includes the converted messages in a HTTP.

Munarritz discloses the method wherein the WAP gateway function converts a SOAP\* and a GENA\* messages defined in WML (Wireless Markup Language) version into a SOAP and a GENA messages in an existing XML (Extensible

Markup Language) (Noda, [0059], the representation language of the protocol SOAP, XML is used), and includes the converted messages in a HTTP (Munarritz, [0051], a server based on XML message format provides easily WML files for mobile phones).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Noda SOAP feature and Munarritz format conversion feature into Nagaoka method in order to create a transmission method with a SOAP feature and a format conversion feature in order to able one machine to control another one(Noda, [0004]) and to support different messaging protocols (Munarritz, [0049]).

Regarding claim 15, Nagaoka discloses the system of claim 13.

Although Nagaoka and Noda disclose a transmission system having SOAP feature communicate remotely with a mobile device, they do not disclose the system wherein the WAP gateway function converts a SOAP\* and a GENA\* messages defined in WML (Wireless Markup Language) version into a SOAP and a GENA messages in a XML (Extensible Markup Language) (Noda, [0059], the representation language of the protocol SOAP, XML is used), and includes the converted messages in an HTTP.

Munarritz discloses the system wherein the WAP gateway function converts a SOAP\* and a GENA\* messages defined in WML (Wireless Markup

Language) version into a SOAP and a GENA messages in a XML (Extensible Markup Language) (Noda, [0059], the representation language of the protocol SOAP, XML is used), and includes the converted messages in an HTTP (Munarritz, [0051], a server based on XML message format provides easily WML files for mobile phones).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Noda SOAP feature and Munarritz format conversion feature into Nagaoka system in order to create a transmission system with a SOAP feature and a format conversion feature in order to able one machine to control another one (Noda, [0004]) and support different messaging protocols (Munarritz, [0049]).

Regarding claim 20, Nagaoka discloses the system of claim 18.

Although Nagaoka and Noda disclose a transmission system communicate remotely with a mobile device, they do not disclose the WAP gateway function converts a SOAP\* and a GENA\* messages defined in WML (Wireless Markup Language) version into a SOAP and a GENA messages in a XML (Extensible Markup Language), and includes the converted messages in a HTTP.

Munarritz discloses the WAP gateway function converts a SOAP\* and a GENA\* messages defined in WML (Wireless Markup Language) version into a SOAP

and a GENA messages in a XML (Extensible Markup Language), and includes the converted messages in a HTTP (Munarriz, [0051], a server based on XML message format provides easily WML files for mobile phones).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Noda SOAP feature and Munarriz format conversion feature into Nagaoka system in order to create a transmission system with a SOAP feature and a format conversion feature in order to able one machine to control another one (Noda, [0004]) and support different messaging protocols (Munarriz, [0049]).

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Garg et al. (US 2003/0065791 A1) is made part of the record because of the teaching of accessing home server. Copp (US 2003/0110270 A1) are made part of the record because the teaching of controlling peripheral devices. Sorrels et al. (US 6,873, 836 B1) is made part of the record because of the teaching of universal platform module. Sykes et al. (US 2002/0019240 A1) is made part of the record because of the teaching of mobile terminal. Browning (US 6,707,581 B1) is made part of the record because of the teaching of remote information access.

### **Conclusion**

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication from the examiner should be **directed to Marie Georges Henry whose telephone number is (571) 274-3226**. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday 7:30am - 4:00pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Saleh Najjar can be reached on (571) 272-4006. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Marie Georges Henry/  
Examiner, Art Unit 2455

/saleh najjar/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2455